

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 8350. A bill to authorize the issuance of licenses for the withdrawal of water from the John H. Kerr Reservoir for irrigation purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 8351. A bill to provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 8352. A bill to increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of the United States which may be brought into the country without payment of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 8353. A bill to provide that the classification, rates of postage, zones, weight and size limitations, and other conditions of mailability of fourth-class mail shall be determined solely by the Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. KEE:

H. R. 8354. A bill to offset declining employment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 8355. A bill to provide for the suspension by the President under certain circumstances of certain provisions of law embodying the Buy American principle; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 8356. A bill to improve the public health by encouraging more extensive use of the voluntary prepayment method in the provision of personal health services; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 8357. A bill to amend the Standard Container Act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 685; 15 U. S. C. 257-2571), to provide for a three-eighths basket for fruits and vegetables; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H. R. 8358. A bill to amend section 901 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 8359. A bill to provide mandatory price support through March 31, 1956, for

milk and butterfat used in manufacturing dairy products, to maintain the productive capacity of our dairy farming industry, to promote the orderly marketing of an adequate national supply of milk and dairy products, to encourage increased domestic consumption of dairy products in the interest of the national health and security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 8360. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8361. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide a special accelerated amortization deduction for certain facilities constructed to aid in the abatement and control of air and water pollution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 8362. A bill to create a Federal Unemployment Relief Administration to relieve unemployment by providing work on local public improvement and maintenance projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 8363. A bill to make affiliation with the Communist Party of the United States unlawful; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota:

H. R. 8364. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, as amended (15 U. S. C. 261-265); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 8365. A bill to confirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to allotments of lands of the Mission Indians in the State of California prior to the expiration of the trust period specified in the act of January 12, 1891, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 8366. A bill to provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. R. 8367. A bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 8368. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 so as to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FINO:

H. Con. Res. 211. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to set aside and proclaim June 16 as National Blood Donors Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. Con. Res. 212. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that legislation affecting Indians should be prepared in consultation with the Indians so affected; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. Res. 472. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that certain measures relating to the protection of the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 8369. A bill for the relief of certain nationals of Italy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARRIGG:

H. R. 8370. A bill for the relief of Paula Gandt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONAS of Illinois:

H. R. 8371. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Diana P. Kittrell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 8372. A bill to recognize the high public service rendered by soldiers who volunteered and served in trench-fever experiments in the American Expeditionary Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. R. 8373. A bill for the relief of Julian Nowakowski, or William Nowak (Novak); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 8374. A bill for the relief of Herman Wobbe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H. R. 8375. A bill for the relief of Ilse Radler Hughes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 8376. A bill for the relief of Hanka and Kenneth Kerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Trade, Not Aid, Is Challenge to American Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam produces and consumes some 50 percent of the world's goods. Nevertheless, in the field of foreign trade, we have been content to leave the laurels to

others. Perhaps this has been a wise policy in times gone by, but today, trade has implications beyond the market place. In fact, we are constantly concerned by the increased exchange of goods between Western nations and countries in the Communist zone.

Russia has recently swapped substantial amounts of gold for money provided by Britain, France, and our other Western European allies. Trade agreements with Italy and Argentina have been executed by Malenkov in addition to his contacts with England and France. The Russians have come up with an offer to buy more than a billion dollars worth

of ships, electrical machines, and machine-making tools from the British. All of which is mighty tempting to our friends and equally disturbing to us.

It is a matter of statistics that Uncle Sam's private companies did an overseas business of only \$17 billion in 1953 against \$19 billion in 1951. We have plenty of industries that could use some new markets right now, and this is the time to move ahead if Uncle Sam is to remember that a good washing machine may be just as important as a stirring address by a Member of Congress in molding foreign public opinion—and maybe more.

Chinks in the Iron Curtain**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Winston Churchill's invention of the Iron Curtain as a description of life behind the Soviet borders and the satellite Communist states is dramatic but sometimes unfortunate. Most of us get the idea that we know absolutely nothing of what goes on in this hidden realm. The truth is that we know a little, anyhow, and we are learning more by the day.

In Bulgaria, for example, we have learned that there has actually been armed resistance to Communist rule and that a secret radio has been set up by vigorous and unconquered Bulgarian anti-Communists. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has announced a study of Tensions Within the Satellite Countries of the Soviet orbit, and the Bulgarian report is the first to be issued.

Taken in conjunction with reports of resistance in Czechoslovakia revealed in letters mailed outside of the country by friends of Czech citizens and the constant repression of outbreaks in East Germany by the Communist armed forces, the whole picture of successful iron domination of the people of Eastern Europe must be altered.

The history of Europe shows that once freedom has been tasted, it is impossible to suppress it indefinitely. Czechs who remember the days of Masaryk and Benes, Poles who recall their days under Paderewski and his successors are not permanently to be denied their freedom by the Red rulers or any others.

Tragedy Has Its Funny Side**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. USHER L. BURDICK

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, while the revolutionists of Puerto Rico were trying to shoot down Congressmen promiscuously there were some comic incidents connected with the tragic affair.

MARTIN DIES, of Texas, and FRANK BOYKIN, of Alabama, were pretty much in line with bullets landing in their vicinity in the Chamber. They tried to flee to the Democratic cloakroom, and both attempted to pass through the door at the same time. They jammed in the doorway, and could not go either way. At this juncture, MARTIN DIES said to BOYKIN: "Who was it that just darted between us?" Finally BOYKIN got through and into the cloakroom. He announced he was going for his gun.

Someone asked him where it was, and he said it was in Alabama.

Dr. MILLER, whose both legs are artificial and who walks pretty well with a cane, was in the center of the Chamber on the Republican side. Instead of ducking, he stood up, waved his cane at the gunman and shouted, "You can't do this—it's against the law."

Mr. HALE, of Maine, was more interested in the way the seats are constructed than he was in the shooting. He had tried to get his head under one of them, but a cage that holds the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was built too close to the floor and he could not get his head under it. Before the shooting stopped he was complaining about the poor plan of construction of the seats.

T. MILLET HAND, of New Jersey, tried to get down in the space below the seats, but the one he selected was already occupied by Representative CANFIELD. He was still ducking down in that vicinity when someone asked him what he did when he found the space occupied by CANFIELD. "Well," he said, "I crawled under CANFIELD."

Judge GRAHAM, of Pennsylvania, who is about 5 feet 2 inches tall, but still large in girth, could not find a place to get into to avoid the bullets, so remained standing up. Of course, I do not think the judge would have been much protected by getting down because he would have been about as high lying down as he is standing. For some unaccountable reason he was not shot.

JOHN McCORMACK, of Massachusetts, was at the door of the Chamber when the firing began, and TIP O'NEILL, of Massachusetts, was behind him. He is a powerful man and he wanted to see what was going on inside. He rushed at the door and shoved McCORMACK right into the Chamber and close to the line of fire.

I did not think the firing was real until a bullet hit a seat to the right of me. The dust and splinters flew and for the first time I realized that this was the "real McCoy." I moved out of there with all possible speed and thought of getting down on the carpet, but it was so completely occupied I was prevented from doing so. The firing seemed to have ceased, and I walked down a few seats when the last of the bullets were fired. I did not see any place to go for cover, and someone asked me what I was standing for. I replied that I was looking for a gopher hole. The man said, "You could not crawl into that kind of a hole." "Oh, yes, I could," I replied. "Any common gopher hole would be big enough the way I feel now."

That was the last burst of bullets, and then we began to attend the wounded, and the attempt at assassination passed into history.

To show just what vim a few pistol shots will instill in a body like the Congress, I cite the case of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOWLER]. Unfortunately, he is very badly crippled through a severe attack of arthritis. When the shooting began and a few bullets struck near him he rushed for the door leading out of the Chamber. Seven or eight other Members had the same notion of

getting out of the Chamber at the same time. The others were not crippled, but the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOWLER] led the "flying squadron" into the lobby, and was ahead of the whole pack. He seemed to have the stamina of a Man of War or a Whirlaway in the last stretch run.

It ran through my mind, "Just what do those rebels want to shoot us for?" My first reaction was that we were being shot at because we had given \$270 billion to foreign countries, but when I heard the rebel woman shout "Viva Puerto Rico," I became convinced that these would-be executioners believed we had been more partial to England, France, and all the other 62 countries we have helped than we had been to Puerto Rico. You know, when we start giving everything away, jealous creeps in among the donees. This should be a lesson to us.

The bravest men in the House were the women. They did not want to plunge headlong on the floor behind a seat and muss up their clothing and hair, so they sat in their seats and let the bullets come. There must have been a spark of chivalry among the assassins, for none of the women were injured.

I think it is a shame to be assassinated in the House, although in elections in North Dakota I am rather used to that procedure. I have been opposed to an increase in pay for Congressmen. I think we should refuse to wade in and boost our own salaries while thousands of citizens do not get enough to eat. But this shooting changed my views. I would be in favor of receiving combat pay—say 5 percent—and extra pay for flight duty—say a 20-percent increase on the latter. If a Congressman has to be prepared to run every time someone tries to kill him this is flight duty and we should receive some extra pay.

All the wounded Members are recovering rapidly, and no new elections will be necessary because of this shooting melee.

Statement of Hon. Melvin Price, of Illinois, Before House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in Support of Wage Increase of \$800 per Year for Postal Employees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include herewith a statement I submitted to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in support of a wage increase of \$800 per year for postal employees:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is with enthusiasm I join many colleagues here this morning in supporting a pay raise of \$800 a year for postal employees throughout the Nation. I do not

subscribe to the pay reclassification program suggested by Postmaster General Summerfield, which in my opinion would be wholly inadequate to meet the recognized need of these worthy employees.

A pay raise for our postal employees is justified at this time and is long overdue. We are all cognizant of the inflationary spiral in living costs which makes a wage increase for these public servants absolutely necessary. It is a problem the Congress should solve without further delay.

On the basis of comparable employment in private industry nothing less than an \$800 increase would be fair to our postal employees. For years they have been at a definite disadvantage in our economic system because they have chosen to remain loyal to the post office service and have foregone the high wages offered in other employment—although I am certain the temptation must have been strong to leave their low-paying Government job for much higher paying employment.

Some, I know, yielded to such temptation and trained employees were lost to the Department. But a still greater loss to the Department has come in the lack of interest shown by able young people who no longer look to the post offices throughout the Nation as a good place in which to start a career. No incentive can be found in a job which puts such limitations on earning power.

Let the Congress hold out hope to the present employees in the post offices and increase the appeal of the service to the beginner by approving a substantial wage increase now. If we fail to act the Nation will suffer in the loss of thousands of efficient postal workers whose economic situation will force them to leave their work in search of better paying jobs.

Our letter carriers, clerks, and other employees of the Post Office Department are entitled to a decent American wage. When they get it the Department will have less difficulty convincing men to accept employment. It would be interesting statistics to list the number of postal employees who are compelled to take outside jobs along with their postal work to make ends meet. Many tell me that their wives have had to seek work in order to supplement the family income.

The situation demands a substantial pay increase immediately—not months in the future.

As I said in the beginning of my statement, I oppose the unsatisfactory recommendations of Postmaster General Summerfield because I do not believe they deal fairly with the issue. As a matter of fact they give the barest minimum of pay relief to the absolute minimum of employees. I hope the committee will disregard the Postmaster General's recommendation and that it will approve a wage increase for every employee of \$800 a year.

Let me repeat that I feel this is an emergency situation which calls for action immediately.

Question of the Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, grain shortage announced in Russia. Whose heads roll next?

What's the Communist Quota, Democrats?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, some of the Democratic high command is still following the pooh-pooh line on Communists in America. They have been hitting hard at the assertions of the administration that security risks have been removed from Federal payrolls and on every occasion, Mr. Truman and Mr. Stevenson lead the chorus of scoffers. Mr. Truman has said that there "aren't an eyeful of Communists in the whole country."

Irrespective of grammar, this sentence merits some attention. On the one hand, it implies a dangerous admission that because a group is numerically small, it is not potentially destructive. There may be no more than a comparative handful of arsonists in any major city in the world, but they may cause devastating fires. Communists, trained in the technique of revolution, are taught to be maximally destructive as individuals. The business of putting a radio station out of operation, or of transmitting vital atomic secrets does not require an army of subversives. It requires a few fanatics, or sometimes one. Klaus Fuchs by himself had the power of a vast army. Harry Dexter White spoke with the voice of a thunderclap. Alger Hiss' red herring emitted a powerful odor.

Let us not kid the American people. The record tells the story. The "eyeful of Communists" who got on the Federal payroll got there under Democratic auspices.

They are getting kicked out under Republican auspices.

Federal Bank Deposit Guaranty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1954

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include a memorandum prepared for me by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in relation to the historical aspects leading up to and which prompted the Congress in passing legislation to guarantee bank deposits up to a certain amount and in the establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

I am sure that the Members of the House and Senate will read this memorandum with great interest and that the

information contained therein will be useful to them for future use:

EXCERPTS ON THE BACKGROUND OF FEDERAL BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTY

In view of the fact that during the 12 years, 1921-32, 10,816 banks—more than one-third the total number of banks in the country—with deposits of \$4,885,126,000, had suspended with an estimated minimum loss to depositors of more than \$4,600,000,000, it is not surprising that a strong sentiment prevailed in Congress for the guaranty of bank deposits by national legislation, even though State experiments along that line had uniformly failed, sometimes with disastrous results. Against considerable opposition the advocates of a guaranty system succeeded in writing into the Banking Act of 1933 certain clauses providing for "insurance" of bank deposits. The insurance was to be provided under two plans, a temporary plan to go into effect on January 1, 1934, and a permanent plan to supplant the temporary plan and go into effect on July 1, 1934.¹ (Money and Banking in the United States, Louis A. Ruffner, 1934, p. 715.)

Several considerations inclined the advocates of deposit guaranty to seek a nationwide Federal system, such as the competition of the State and National banks, the competition of the banks of one State with those of another, especially near the boundary lines, and the heavy concentration of risk when a system was confined to the banks of one State. When the Federal Reserve Act was being framed (in 1913) the bill passed by the Senate had included, through the influence of Senators Owen, Hitchcock, and Bristow a provision for the guaranty of deposits, but this was eliminated by the House conferees. In his annual report for 1917 Comptroller of the Currency Williams recommended the passage of a bill for the guaranty of all deposits of \$5,000 and under to the credit of any one depositor in national banks, provided that not more than 3 percent interest was paid on such deposits; and the Senate committee reported favorably on the bill. Almost every year thereafter one or more bills were introduced into Congress for the guaranty of deposits in banks members of the Federal Reserve. In 1932 (72d Cong.) there were introduced into the House of Representatives 13 deposit guaranty bills² and into the Senate 3 bills.

The cumulated universal distress caused by 12 years of prolific bank failures and the final nationwide bank holiday in 1933 created a profound demand for protection to depositors, and as a result a large majority of both branches of Congress supported the

¹ Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 162). The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created by sec. 8, technically, by adding a new section, 12B, to the Federal Reserve Act. Deposit insurance was provided in two different subsections: Subsec. (1) set up a permanent system effective from July 1, 1934, with coverage ranging from 100 percent of deposits not over \$10,000 to 50 percent of deposits over \$50,000; subsec. (y) established a temporary system to operate from January 1 to July 1, 1934, and covering 100 percent of deposits up to \$2,500.

² The bill introduced by Chairman Steagall of the House Banking and Currency Committee, H. R. 11362, passed the House, but died in the Senate. In the Senate, Mr. Vandenberg, of Michigan, introduced S. 5291 "to create a Federal time-deposit insurance fund." No action was taken on this bill. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, was not a member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in either the 72d Cong. (1931-33) or the 73d Cong. (1933-35). Chairman of the Senate Committee in the 72d was Senator Wagner; in the 73d, Senator Fletcher, with Senator Glass the ranking majority member.

Steagall amendment to the Glass bill of 1933 providing for the insurance of deposits. (Money, Credit, and Banking, by R. B. Westfield, 1938, p. 970.)

The Banking Act of 1933 was a combination of the bill drafted in 1932 by a subcommittee headed by Senator Glass, of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and a bill drafted at about the same time by Representative Steagall, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. The Glass bill was the result of an investigation, commencing in 1931, of the stock-market crash of 1929 and imposed restrictions upon banking practices. The Steagall bill provided for Government insurance of bank deposits. The Senate passed the Glass bill on January 25, 1933, but the House failed to act at the session which ended on March 4 owing to the unwillingness of Senator Glass to accept the Steagall bill as the price for action on his own measure. Early in the new Congress (73d), following the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Senator Glass and Representative Steagall joined forces, with the result that legislation was enacted in June. The Roosevelt administration had little to do with its enactment, and, in fact there was some question as to whether the President would sign it, due chiefly to the early date on which it was proposed to make the Government responsible for the safety of bank deposits. (Monetary Management Under the New Deal, by A. W. Crawford, 1940, p. 116.)

One phenomenon produced by the early part of the session (73d Cong., 1st sess.) had been the appearance of a large brood of bills providing for the guaranty of deposits, a proposal which had already taken very deep root in the House of Representatives. It became evident to Chairman Glass that some one of these bills would doubtless go through Congress and that the Glass bill would probably succeed in passing only in the event that it were willing to compromise with this guaranty-of-deposits project. Mr. Glass accordingly determined to introduce into the measure a modification of the guaranty-of-deposits plan and, at the same time, to re-

store to it a number of the desirable features which had been eliminated during the preceding session under pressure of the Hoover administration. The plan embodied in the original bill, therefore, for a liquidating corporation was taken up and broadened. It now appeared as a project for the establishment of a bank-deposit insurance corporation. The proposed guaranty of bank deposits eventually embodied in the bill represented a conservative modification of the more extreme of the guaranty plans that were before Congress, although Chairman Glass undoubtedly regretted the necessity of incorporating any such measure into the bill. (The Banking Situation, by Willis and Chapman, 1934, pp. 99-100.)

The Banking Act of 1933 is listed as Public No. 66 of the 73d Congress; it grew out of H. R. 5661, introduced by Representative Steagall. Both H. R. 5661 and Mr. Steagall's earlier bill, H. R. 5598, provided for deposit insurance. Senator Glass proposed two bills, S. 245 and S. 1631. S. 245 which was introduced March 11, 1933 made no provision for insuring depositors; but S. 1631 introduced May 10, 1933 contained "very major modifications" of the earlier bill, and included provisions with respect to Federal deposit insurance.

"On May 18, 1933, Senator Vandenberg submitted a proposed amendment to S. 1631 providing for the creation of a temporary insurance fund to begin on July 1, 1933, and to insure deposits, not in excess of \$2,500 for each depositor, until July 1, 1934, when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was to begin operation. The purpose of the amendment, which became part of S. 1631 when accepted by the Glass committee, was to provide a temporary mutual fund for the insurance of deposits to the extent mentioned until the insuring corporation could be organized and function on a permanent basis. Senator Vandenberg's first proposed amendment further provided that a State nonmember bank could apply and become a member of the fund provided it was "certified by the State's chief banking authority as solvent in respect to its free deposits on the date of application for membership in the fund."

When S. 1631 was substituted in the Senate for H. R. 5661, the Vandenberg amendment provided that "any State bank or trust company and/or mutual savings bank which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System may, upon application therefor, become a member of the fund on or before January 1, 1934, if such application is accompanied by a certificate of the State banking authority that such State bank or trust company or mutual savings bank is, on the date of such application, solvent with respect to its unrestricted deposits."

Because of the fact that the bill as passed by the Senate differed from the House version, conferees were appointed by both Houses who reconciled the differences and reported out the bill which later became law. When H. R. 5661 came out of conference, the Vandenberg amendment had been amended so that a nonmember bank was entitled to become a member of the fund provided it had "the approval of the State authority having supervision of such State bank" and a "certification to the corporation by such authority that such State bank is in a solvent condition," and after "examination by, and with the approval of, the corporation." In addition, the conferees postponed the date for the inauguration of the temporary insurance fund from July 1, 1933 to January 1, 1934 and authorized the permanent insurance plan to become effective July 1, 1934. In this form the bill was finally passed.

On the recommendation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Congress by act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 969), extended operation of the temporary insurance set up by the act of June 16, 1933, to July 1, 1935, and postponed the permanent system accordingly, at the same time increasing the coverage to \$5,000 per depositor. After some further delay, the permanent system of insurance was put into effect August 23, 1935, by the Banking Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 684), retaining the \$5,000 limit of the temporary system and making other changes. The act of 1935 was sponsored by Mr. Steagall (H. R. 7617). (Summarized from unpublished report of Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.)

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1954

(Legislative day of Monday, March 1, 1954)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we thank Thee for altars of prayer where, in high moments of faith, moods of doubt which often assail us seem treason to that changeless world where Thou dost reign in the uninvaded realm of the excellent and the true. Finding here the gifts of pardon and peace, may the memory of Thy past mercies mingle like sweet incense with a strengthening assurance of Thy present nearness which no malignity nor cruel violence of man's devising can snatch from those whose minds are stayed on Thee.

Make this storied Chamber of our national life a place of vision, a lighthouse of hope above the raging floods of human disaster and distress. Make us the architects of a new order for peace and justice for men in all the earth. Send us forth to waiting tasks grateful for a

precious heritage worth living and dying for and with a deathless cause that no weapon that has been formed can defeat. In Thy might lift up our hearts and make us strong. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 11, 1954, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6788. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7103. An act to establish limitations on the numbers of officers who may serve in various commissioned grades in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 461. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Business and Commerce of the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

On request of Mr. MILLIKIN, and by unanimous consent, the Reclamation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call there may be the customary morning hour for